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consideration of the larger national situation in which reconstruction was an incident. While we cannot, therefore, encourage the author's hope that the judgment expressed or implied in his essay are final, we welcome the book as a highly commendable historical study.

A. W. S.

Le Socialisme sans Doctrines. La question agraire et la question ouvrière en Australie et Nouvelle-Zélande. Par ALBERT MÉTIN, Agrégé de l'Université, Professeur à l'École municipale Lavoisier. Paris: Félix Alcan. Pp. iii + 278.

PEOPLE who are interested in improving social conditions have of late watched Australasia with growing interest. I suspect that too high estimate is placed upon the value of experience in these colonies. Whatever it may tend to prove for the world in general must be discounted by reckoning difference of circumstance. When the necessary deductions are made, it is questionable whether anything is left that has not been shown elsewhere. The fact remains, however, that Australasian democracy, if we may speak of it as though it were of a single type, exhibits accidents that are worth watching. M. Métin spent eighteen months in a tour around the world. His observations in Australia and New Zealand furnish the setting for the material for this volume, in which he has included studies from many sources. He seems to express, not only a fact, but in some measure his own approval of the fact, when he speaks of "these countries in which the state has set limits to the right of property, has instituted the eight-hour day, the minimum wage, compulsory arbitration, with many other measures which have given the English antipodean colonies the surname Paradise of Workingmen." The book is a valuable addition to the literature of the subject.

A. W. S.

Industrial Evolution. By CARL BÜCHER, Professor of Political Economy, University of Leipzig. Translated from the third German edition by S. Morley Wickett, Ph.D., Lecturer on Political Economy and Statistics, University of Toronto. Henry Holt & Co. Pp. xiii + 393.

THE author and his works are so well known to those of our readers who keep in touch with economic thought that extended notice of the present volume would be superfluous. Enough that the lectures